

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Investigations in Pomology

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1910

62

1910

62

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.



THE FLUSHING NURSERIES, Inc., FLUSHING, L.I. NEW YORK



VER a century ago the first nursery in the United States was established at Flushing, Long Island, and ever since Flushing has been the acknowledged aboricultural center of this country.

FLUSHING NURSERIES, Inc., was established by P. H. Lawlor and Theodore P. Lawlor, whose forty-five years' experience makes them specialists in the culture of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

Thirty-four years ago P. H. Lawlor planted the first tree in the Kissena Nurseries, and his many years of toil in that establishment has produced some of the finest specimen plants in this country.

FLUSHING NURSERIES, Inc., making a specialty of Ornamentals, has only such varieties as have proved hardy by years of culture.

The collecting and propagating of this stock has taken years of careful study and persistent research, until now they are second to none in superiority of quality and genuineness of varieties in all branches of the business.

In this Revised Edition of our General Catalog, we have purposely **omitted prices**; in our trade there is no such thing as uniform prices, as the value quoted for a certain plant may be thirty-five cents in one catalog and in another fifty cents. Oftentimes the prospective buyer is deceived into buying what he thinks is the cheaper plant on account of the lower price. It is well to remember that where the prices are lowest one does not always get the best values, and in no line of trade is this so true as in the nursery business. We grow our stock far enough apart to let them fully develop so that any one buying from us will get an extra well formed plant.

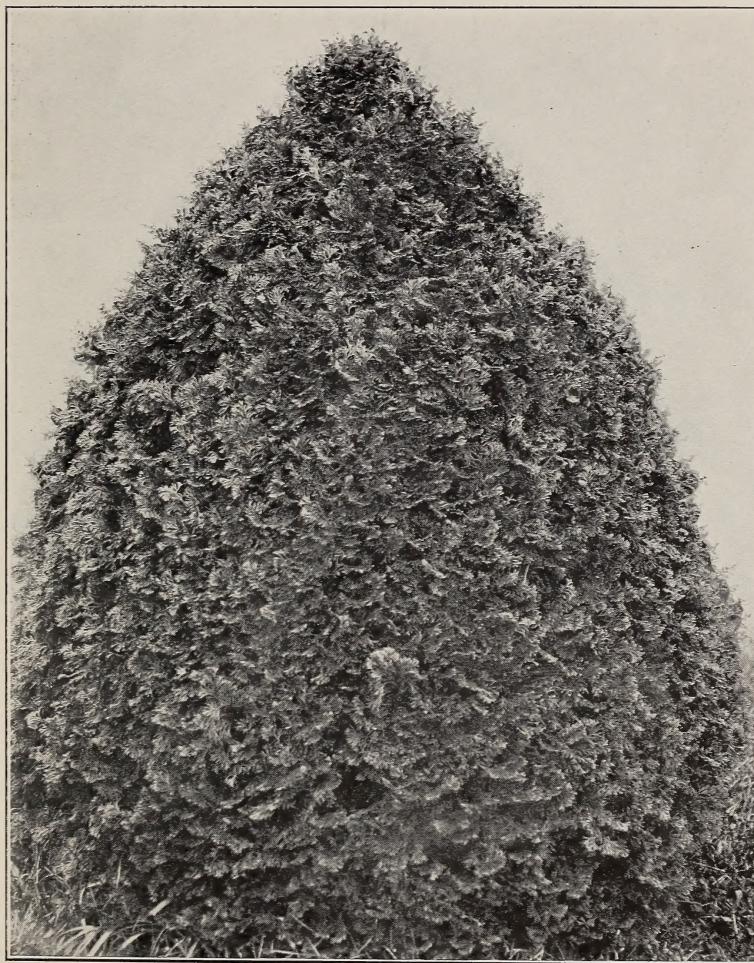
Write us for prices and we will tell you exactly what we will give you for a stated sum.

At all times we shall be pleased to have a representative call on you in relation to anything in our line.

Our nurseries are situated in Flushing, L. I., City of New York; this gives us the best of shipping facilities.

The best route from New York City for any one who wishes to inspect the stock we offer, is to take East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Long Island City, thence either by Long Island R. R. or trolley to Flushing, where transfer by Jamaica trolley to Mt. Saint Mary's Cemetery; from that point we are only two minutes due east. Visitors coming from Brooklyn, or the south side of Long Island, should get off at Jamaica, and take Flushing trolley car to Mt. Saint Mary's Cemetery, thence two minutes' walk to our offices. Five cents fare on trolley cars from Long Island City or Jamaica; ten cents from Brooklyn.

CATALOGUE OF
CHOICE NURSERY STOCK



Retinispora obtusa nana aurea

FLUSHING NURSERIES, INC.

FLUSHING (L. I.), N. Y.

Advice to Correspondents

ALL orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention.

All trees and shrubs are carefully labeled and packed in the best manner for any part of the United States, Canada or Europe; a charge is made to cover cost of material used.

We deliver goods to nearest freight or express office free of charge.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with draft on one of the principal cities, or by postoffice or express money order for the amount.

Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends.

In growing and furnishing nursery stock we use the greatest care to have it true to name, and will replace any that are not as ordered. But no sale carries any guarantee except as above, and for any error we shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase is made on these terms.



Our Landscape Department

UNDER the careful superintendence of experts of long experience, we are in a position to undertake the planning, grading and planting of home grounds, estates and parks, at a reasonable and just charge, using expensive material in the way of large and well-established trees, shrubs and rare plants, or less costly stock, as our patron's inclinations may lead, or his circumstances dictate. With our skill and knowledge, we can, at small cost, make a small quantity of inexpensive material go a long way toward permanent ornamentation of the grounds surrounding the home, or we can at once impart to it, be it ever so new and unimproved, the appearance of having been occupied twenty-five or more years.

Advising you that all material furnished will be of the very best quality, we respectfully solicit the favor of making you an estimate.

FLUSHING NURSERIES, INC.

Telephone: 371 W. Flushing.

FLUSHING (L. I.), N. Y.



Acer polymorphum var. dissectum atropurpureum

JAPANESE MAPLES

We have grown Japanese Maples for forty-five years, and have listed below only those kinds that are most desirable. There are many varieties, pink, dark purple and beautiful golden; some of the leaves are as finely cut as lace. These beautiful low growing trees are useful as single specimens or for massing.

Acer. Japonicum. Slow growth, leaves comparatively large, round, fluted or scalloped, and not deeply indented; flowers in early Spring delicate pink, drooping and very lovely. A choice and most attractive maple of great and lasting excellence.

A. J. var. *aconitifolium*. Aconite Leaved Japan Maple. A very picturesque and deeply cut green kind, of great rarity. Its excellence deserves the highest praise.

A. J. *polymorphum*. Parent of many of the best varieties of Japan Maples and the most vigorous of the type. Slow growth, shrubby in appearance, foliage small, deeply lobed, and liable to take various forms and colors on the young growth of the same tree; Fall tints lovely; bark smooth. A rare and very valuable hardy, small sized, ornamental tree.

A. J. var. *aureum*. Golden Leaved Maple. Foliage subtly shaded in gold with suffusions of green, through which color the light shines as through amber; arrangement of leaves of most effective character. One of the rarest and most exquisite of all maples.

A. J. var. *sanguineum*. Blood-Red Leaved Maple. Dwarf, rounded form; deeply lobed leaves, bright rosy purple in June. Perhaps the most popular Japan Maple.

A. J. var. *atropurpureum*. Dark Purple Leaved Maple. Low growth, somewhat erect form, foliage dark purple or claret tint, very deeply cut. A very attractive and decorative form; best variety for pot culture.

Acer J. var. nigrum. Foliage and branches of the darkest shade, almost black, more permanent than any other variety; habit erect. Rare and choice.

A. J. var. dissectum atropurpureum. Cut leaved Purple Maple. Dwarf weeping, graceful form; branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shredlike divisions, of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep dark purple. A choice and ornamental variety.

A. J. var. viridis. A green leaved form of the preceding, but in other respects similar.

A. J. var. reticulatum. Reticulated Maple. Dwarf; deeply lobed leaves traversed over a whitish ground with a network of translucent yellowish green lines; colors finely in Autumn, and contrasts well with sanguineum. Rare and choice.

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER. MAPLE

A. campestre. English Maple. Slow growth; rounded form; small, neat foliage; very hardy and easily transplanted. A valuable and attractive tree that deserves more employment in America than it receives.

A. dasycarpum. Silver Maple. America. Rapid, growth; irregular rounded form; foliage light green silvery underneath; very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the best avenue trees; thrives in almost any soil.

A. var. Weirii laciniatum. Weir's Cut Leaved Silver Maple. A weeping graceful Silver Maple, with leaves deeply cut.

A. negundo. Ash Leaved Maple or Box Elder. Growth rapid, especially while young; form irregular and spreading; foliage smaller than some other maples, and light green; bark greenish yellow on young wood; easily transplanted. A good shade tree, attractive, and if pruned, valuable.

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. Spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green and shadowy; moderate growth while young; hardy and easily transplanted. Very excellent shade tree for broad avenues; always rich and majestic in appearance. One of the best shade trees.

A. var. Schwedleri. Schwedler's Norway Maple. Young foliage variegated with deep reddish purple in May and June, and sometimes on the second growth in August. A new and rare ornamental tree of great promise.

A. pseudo-platanus. Sycamore Maple. Moderate growth while young; spreading form; sometimes marked by numerous peculiar seed vessels in Fall; reddish brown on stems and under side of the leaf, which is large. Hardy on seashore and in the city; excellent shade tree.

A. rubrum. Scarlet or Swamp Maple. Roundheaded; form intermediate between that of the Norway and Silver Maple; medium sized; slow growth while young; green foliage, silvery underneath, with quantities of beautiful red flowers in early Spring. Fall coloring of leaves unsurpassed. An excellent shade tree of more permanent beauty than the silver, and less spreading than the Norway Maple.

A. saccharinum. Sugar or Rock Maple. Vigorous growth; form more or less pyramidal and elegant. Fall color magnificent; hardy and one of the best of street trees because pyramidal. In every way an excellent ornamental tree.

A. Tataricum Ginnala. Leaves smaller than the species.

ÆSCULUS. HORSE CHESTNUT

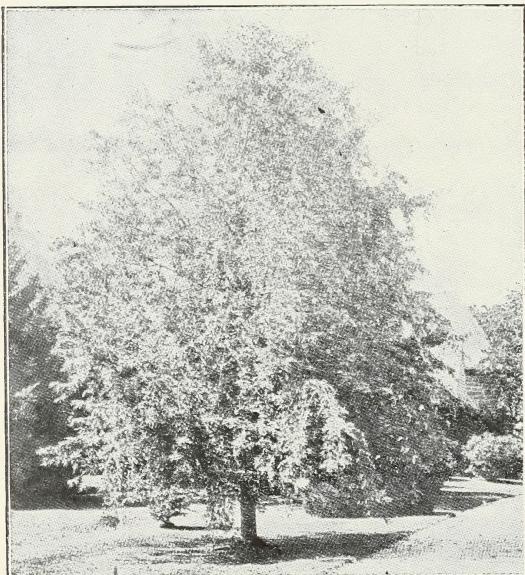
A. hippocastanum. Common Horse Chestnut. Foliage large and early; flowers white, dotted with red and yellow, in large trusses; blooming in May, and very showy. Well known.

A. var. flore alba plena. Double White Horse Chestnut. Flowers very double, in larger panicles than the preceding. Superb.

A. var. rubicunda. Red Flowering Horse Chestnut. Slow growth, flowers rosy red, and later than the white; very beautiful.

AILANTHUS

A. glandulosus. Tree of Heaven. Elegant, long pinnate leaves, and remarkably free from, diseases and insects. No other tree produces better tropical effects. Excellent for city culture.



Weir's Cut Leaved Silver Maple

WRITE FOR PRICES

ANDROMEDA

A. arborea. Sorrel Tree. A medium sized tree somewhat pyramidal in shape. Its young leaves have a delicate bronze tint and in June long racemes of white flowers droop from the head of the tree. Autumn effect brilliant, the deep reddish color of the leaves remaining until frost comes.

ARALIA

A. Japonica. Japan Aralia. A very interesting dwarf tree; spreading form, large tripinnate leaves, prickly stem and shoots; large trusses of white flowers in Summer. Peculiar waving purplish red seed vessels in Autumn.

A. spinosa. Hercules' Club, or Angelica Tree. Leaves large, stem and shoots very prickly; makes many suckers.

BETULA. BIRCH

B. alba. European White Birch. Rapid growth, spray-like branches and white bark. Effective in landscape, especially in Winter.

B. var. laciniata. Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch. Erect, slender and tall, drooping its spray on all sides; foliage elegant and light and bark snow white; very desirable.

B. var. pendula elegans. Elegant Weeping Birch. A more delicate weeping form.

B. var. pendula Youngii. Young's Weeping Birch. Droops to the ground in fine thread-like shoots, beautiful. The best of the Weeping Birches.

CASTANEA. CHESTNUT

C. Americana. American Chestnut. A valuable ornamental tree, both for foliage and flowers; well known for its fruit.

C. Japonica. Japan Chestnut. Of great promise from the large size of its fruit and the appearance of nuts on young trees four to five years of age. As hardy as the American, and nearly as large as the European Chestnut.

CATALPA

C. bignonioides, syn. syringæfolia. Common Catalpa or Indian Bean. Rapid growing spreading irregular form; large heart shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters a foot long of white and purplish flowers; blooms latter end of July when few trees are in flower. Needs pruning to keep it well clothed with foliage. One of the most effective and tropical looking lawn trees.

C. Bungei nana. Bunge's Catalpa. Probably a dwarf form of bignonioides, smaller leaves piled together, very broad and massive; one of our best large shrubs. Generally known as *C. Kämpferi*.

CERASUS

C. Japonica rosea pendula. Japan Weeping Cherry. Strong growth; weeping gracefully and directly to the ground; flowers in Spring of a beautiful rose color. A new and rare tree, sure to be popular, and worthy of a distinguished position on the lawn; said to be the favorite weeping tree of Japan.

CERCIS

C. Canadensis. Red Bud or Judas Tree. Irregular rounded form, foliage medium sized. A valuable lawn tree bearing quantities of beautiful pink flowers in May.

C. Japonica. Japan Judas Tree. Growth moderate, bush form, foliage deep rich green, shining and heart shaped, retained healthy late in the Autumn; flowers before leaves in Spring, rosy pink, wreathing closely the greater part of the stem, also larger than those of *C. Canadensis*. Choice and rare; one of the most valuable of small trees.

CHIONANTHUS. WHITE FRINGE

C. Virginica. Moderate growth, rounded form, foliage rather large, pointed and shining; flowers numerous in June, pure white, long, feathery, lace-like or fringe-like, bark smooth and clean. A choice lawn tree.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD

C. Florida. White Flowering Dogwood. America. Spreading irregular foliage, firm rich texture, piled together in distinctly layer-like masses, and, in the Fall, of a rich crimson color. Large milky white flowers in early Spring. One of our most valuable small trees.



Cornus rubra—Red Flowering Dogwood

WRITE FOR PRICES

Cornus Florida var. rubra. Red Flowering Dogwood. Flowers suffused with bright red color lasting long. This is one of the finest acquisitions. It has not the tint of the decaying flowers of the well known White Dogwood, but a fresh, pronounced red, continuing with the flower from the beginning to the end of its bloom. Planted with the white species the effect is unrivaled.

C. var. pendula. Weeping Dogwood. This new and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common dogwood, with a perfectly drooping habit and the upright leading stem of the Weeping Beech.

CRATÆGUS. HAWTHORN

C. oxyacantha flore pleno Paulii. Paul's Double Flowering English Hawthorn. Best double red Hawthorn, very showy.

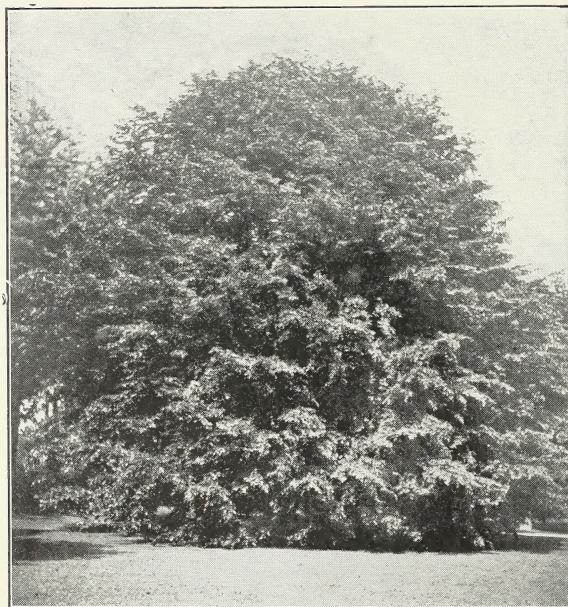
CYTISUS

C. laburnum. Common Laburnum or Golden Chain. Growth moderate.

FAGUS. BEECH

F. ferruginea. American Beech. Medium size, compact form and elegant, varied outline; rich, glossy, attractive foliage; smooth bark. One of the most valuable shade trees.

F. sylvatica. European Beech. Medium size, compact form, rather slower growth than the American Beech and richer in coloring. Shade most delightful among all trees. A choice and beautiful tree in all its forms.



Fagus sylvatica

F. var. atropurpurea. Rivers' Purple Beech. Medium size, regular and pyramidal in form; foliage of a richer and more permanent dark color than that of any other deciduous tree. Not easily transplanted unless its roots have been made very fibrous by frequent removals. A very choice ornamental tree.

F. var. laciniata. Cut Leaved Beech. Medium growth, cone shaped, and compact; peculiarly airy outline from small cut leaved foliage. One of the most choice and symmetrical of deciduous trees.

F. var. pendula. Weeping Beech. Medium size, very irregular and eccentric in form, rich foliage piled in masses, and branches tossed into the most grotesque shapes; foliage, like that of all Beeches, held late in Fall. The most ornamental of deciduous weeping trees.

FRAXINUS. ASH

F. Americana. White Ash. Broad round head, medium height, straight clean trunk. While young it is remarkable for the softness and mellow green of its foliage. Will thrive where *Fraxinus Europea* will languish. An excellent shade and ornamental tree.

HALESIA. SNOWDROP

H. diptera. Two Winged Snowdrop. Larger, broader leaves and larger flowers than those of *Halesia tetraptera*. A very beautiful and choice tree.

H. tetraptera. Four Winged Snowdrop or Silver Bell. Medium size; producing as soon as the leaves appear a great number of large crowded clusters of beautiful, pure white, bell shaped flowers.

KOELREUTERIA

K. paniculata. Chinese or Paniced Flowering Koelreuteria. Medium sized, round headed tree with pinnate leaves of warm, light color and large, showy, yellow flowers in July, which are succeeded by a curious growth of large bladdery capsules or seed vessels. A very choice ornamental tree which should be more employed.

LARIX. LARCH

L. Europæa. European Larch. Like the American, but more dense and compact in growth.

L. leptolepis. Japan Larch. Money Pine of Japan. Most vigorous grower of all the Larches; slender, dark yellowish ash colored branches, with green foliage.

LIQUIDAMBAR. SWEET GUM

L. styraciflua. Sweet Gum Tree or Bilsted. A stately tree, with dark green star-like leaves and cork bark. Its form is broad and pyramidal, and adapted for streets and avenues; its leaves in the Spring emit a refreshing fragrance, and assume in Autumn rich tints of yellow and red. It is one of the most desirable trees, but should be transplanted when young.

LIRIODENDRON. TULIP

L. tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A tree of magnificent proportions; massive foliage and flowers; Fall coloring bright yellow. Plant when small.

WRITE FOR PRICES

MAGNOLIA

M. Alexandra. Very erect in habit. Rose colored flower, somewhat resembling *M. Soulangiana*.

M. conspicua. Yu'an or Chinese White Magnolia. One of the most beautiful of the Chinese Magnolias—well known low trees, the flowers of which appear before the leaves. This variety is covered in May with masses of snow white, lily-like flowers, and when thus in bloom is one of the most beautiful objects imaginable.

M. glauca. Glaucous Magnolia. Low size; beautiful glossy leaves, whitish beneath. Its flowers are cup shaped, white and fragrant. Very attractive.

M. var. Thompsoniana. Thompson's Glaucous Leaved Magnolia. A low growing seedling of *Glauca*, with larger leaves, and large white fragrant flowers in June, beautifully cupped.

M. gracilis. Very deep purple. The latest of all the Magnolias.

M. hypoleuca. Japan. A new tree of great beauty, of medium height, and inclining to be fastigiate in form. The leaves are a foot long, glaucous underneath and sometimes purple tinted above, with a red midrib and leaf stem. The flowers are creamy white, delightfully fragrant, and bloom in June after the foliage is developed.

M. Lennei. Lenne's Hybrid Chinese Magnolia. A very showy flower, cup shaped, crimson purple outside, and pearl covered within. Finest of the purple Magnolias.

M. macrophylla. Great Leaved Magnolia. A medium sized, spreading tree, with immense leaves, and white flowers a foot in diameter. It is the largest flower of any tree indigenous to America. Its large leaves and flowers give it a grand tropical appearance. Most effective of the Magnolias.

M. Norbertiana. Norbert's Hybrid Chinese Magnolia. A seedling of *Soulangiana*, with darker purple flowers, and more slender habit.

M. parviflora. Bush form; foliage glaucous underneath; flowers purest white, medium size, inclined to droop, delicate in perfume; blooming while quite young in early Summer, and again more moderately in early Fall; hardy.

M. Soulangiana. Sou lange's Hybrid Chinese Magnolia. A hybrid of *Conspicua* and *Purpurea*. Medium size; largest of the Chinese Magnolias, low spreading head, producing in the greatest profusion, white flowers, with purple at the base of the petals. It blooms later than the *Conspicua* and is very showy.

WRITE FOR PRICES



Magnolia Soulangiana

WE have a large stock of

California Privet

eighteen inches to four feet high for hedges; four to six feet high for specimen planting; five to eight feet high for filling gaps in old established hedges.

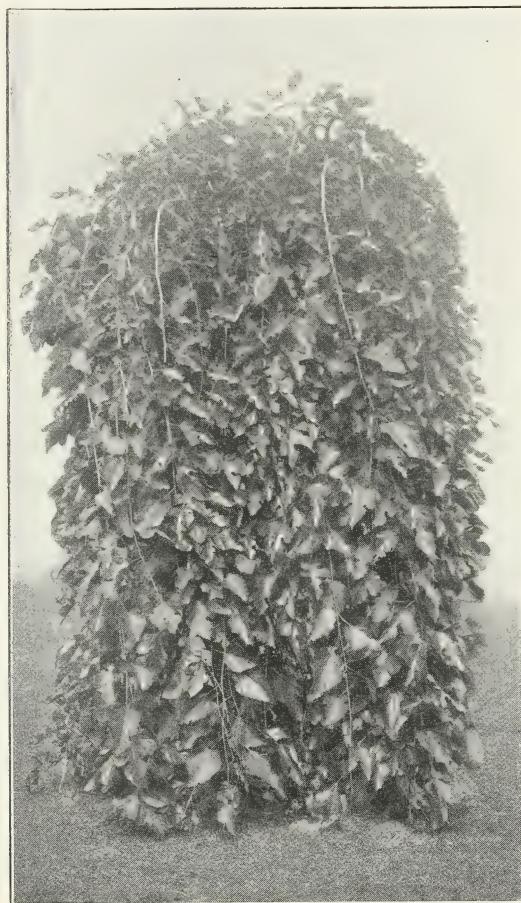
SPECIAL PRICES
FOR LARGE
QUANTITIES

MAGNOLIA—Continued

Magnolia speciosa. Hybrid Chinese Magnolia. Flowers a little smaller than those of the last; bloom a week later and remain longer on the tree.

M. stellata. Hall's Japan Magnolias. A dwarf tree introduced by Dr. Hall from Japan. Its form is low and shrub-like; its flowers are pure white; the petals are long, narrow, and arranged in double rows, and the fragrance is delicate. It blooms earlier than any other Magnolia, and is very showy.

M. stellata rosea. A charming variety of the preceding. Petals tinged with a decided rose. A Flushing seedling. New and rare.



Morus—Weeping Mulberry

M. tripetala. Umbrella Magnolia. America. Medium height, strong grower; leaves large; flower large, white and cup shaped.

M. Watsoni. Japan. A new tree, most charming in leaf and flower; the leaf is large and rich, but the flower is a gem; a cluster of stamens and pistil of crimson and orange color lie in the cup, the petals of which close around it, while the spicy fragrance is very penetrating and can scarcely be described.

MORUS. MULBERRY

M. pendula. Weeping Mulberry. Completely pendulous, the long branches clinging closely to the stem.

NYSSA. SOUR GUM

N. multiflora. Pepperidge. Medium sized picturesque tree; leaves of a shiny green and arranged in distinct horizontal branches and beech-like sprays turning to a splendid crimson in Autumn. Choice, but hard to transplant.

PAULOWNIA

P. imperialis. Japan. Very rapid growth, large leaves, blossoms trumpet shaped in large purple upright panicles in May. Presents a splendid tropical effect if cut down every year, when the foliage is unsurpassed for size.

PERSICA

P. vulgaris alba plena. Double White Flowering Peach. Early flowers of purest white in great profusion.

P. camelliaeflora plena. Camellia-like Flowering Peach. Flowers large, double and abundant, with a rich carmine tint. It is most charming and unequalled by anything else which blossoms early in May.

PLATANUS. PLANE

P. orientalis. Oriental Plane. Similar to *P. occidentalis*, but superior to it in every way, and better for streets.

POPULUS. POPLAR

P. alba. Abele or White Poplar. The Poplars are all large, rapid growing trees, and will thrive in any soil. The leaves are on slender foot stalks and easily stirred by the wind, when the white underside is shown, producing a fine effect.

P. caroliniana. Carolina Poplar or Cotton Wood. A vigorous ornamental shade tree.

P. fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Its tall fastigiate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet, makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid.

PYRUS

P. malus Halleana syn. Parkmanii. Hall's Japan Flowering Apple. Dwarf. A charming tree, bearing in the Spring an abundance of pink blossoms hanging in clusters along the branches; the best of the flowering apples.

WRITE FOR PRICES

QUERCUS. OAK

Q. alba. White Oak. The genus is well known as containing some of the largest trees. The White Oak is the noblest tree of our forests. One on our premises measured 22 feet in circumference, and was supposed to be over 500 years old.

Q. cerris. Turkey Oak. Tall, symmetrical round head; bright shining leaves. Very ornamental.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. Tall, with deeply cut leaves; scarlet autumnal tints.

Q. macrocarpa. Over Cup Oak. Moderate spreading growth; leaves of various shapes; branches have a cork-like appearance. Acorns large, cup mossed and deep.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. A tall, symmetrical, pyramidal tree of rapid growth, with branches drooping below the horizontal line; bright glossy foliage, and very ornamental.

Q. prinoides. Chestnut Oak. Vigorous growth; leaves entire and serrated like those of the Chestnut. One of the most beautiful of oaks, and will grow on the poorest soil.

Q. robur. Common English Oak. Spreading and slow growth. A very enduring tree, graceful and vigorous when young, majestic and grand in maturity.

Q. concordia. Golden Leaved Oak. A most charming variety with gold leaves of a constant and rich bright color late in Summer. One of the most beautiful of all plants of that tint.

Q. rubra. Red American Oak. Tall and spreading purplish red autumnal tints. A noble tree.

RHUS

R. cotinus. Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree. This variety is a low tree with roundish head and covered with reddish seed vessels like a purple mist. Very attractive.

R. cotinus atropurpurea. Similar to the above in growth and appearance. Seed vessels finer and of a deep reddish purple.

SALISBURIA

S. adiantifolia. Maiden-Hair Tree, or Gingko. A tall tree, remarkable for its curious leaves and manner of growth. Its beauty is rare and unique, and its color light and refreshing.

SALIX. WILLOW

S. Babylonica. Babylonian, or Weeping Willow. A well-known and most graceful tree of large size; its fresh, bright green tint and its wavy foliage make it very attractive.

S. Baron de Salomon. Salomon's Willow. Perhaps the best of the Willows. Very straight, of rapid growth, excellent for street planting.

S. laurifolia. Laurel Leaved Willow. Vigorous growth, shining, large, laurel-like leaves.

S. vitellina. Golden Willow. Bright yellow branches, striking in Winter. Good for baskets or tying.

SOPHORA

S. Japonica. Japan Sophora. Medium size, light colored soft foliage, with small cream colored, pea shaped flowers in racemes.

S. pendula. Japan Weeping Sophora. One of the most beautiful weeping trees. Very regular and graceful weeping habit, made up of picturesque short curves and small foliage hanging in beautiful trusses.

TAXODIUM

T. Sinensis pendula, syn. Glyptostrobus. Chinese Cypress. Leaves delicate tassellated like small twisted cords, light pea green; branches only somewhat horizontal, young foliage and twigs decidedly pendulous.

TILIA. LINDEN

T. Americana. American Linden, or Basswood. Vigorous growth, large size, great deep green heart shaped leaves; flowers fragrant in June and July.

T. Europea. European Linden. Medium growth, eventual size very large; leaves smaller and darker than those of American Linden, in great profusion.

T. Europaæ argentea. Silver Leaved Linden. Silvery variety, of great excellence.

T. sulphurea or dasystyla. Yellow Twig Linden. Young branches bright yellow ornamental in Winter; keeps leaves very late in Autumn. One of the best Lindens.



Ulmus Americana

ULMUS. ELM

U. Americana. American Elm. Strong growth, lofty sweeping Gothic forms of great elegance and grace. Finest of shade trees; much spray and strong habit.

VIRGILIA. YELLOW WOOD

V. lutea syn. Cladrastis tinctoria. Slow growth, compact, broadly rounded head; leaves compound like those of the locust, light pleasing green, changing in Autumn to a warm yellow; flowers like pea blossoms, white and fragrant, covering the tree about middle of June with long pendulous racemes of great beauty and grace. Its trunk is smooth and striking.



Berberis Thunbergii—Japan Berberis

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

AMYGDALUS

Flowering Almond. See *Prunus Sinensis*.

AZALEA

Dwarf or slow growing shrubs of the same family as the Rhododendron and suitable for grouping with it. Almost unsurpassed among shrubs for beauty when covered in early June with brilliant clusters of funnel shaped flowers varying in colors of white, red, orange or purple. Very hardy.

A. arborea. East Tennessee. White and pinkish clammy flowers, sweet scented.

A. nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. A hardy pinkish white flowered American species.

A. viscosa. Clammy or Swamp Azalea. American species. White and pinkish clammy flowers; sweet scented.

See also special list.

BENTHAMIA JAPONICA

See *Cornus Kousa*.

BACCHARIS

B. halimifolia. A native shrub. Grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its dark green foliage and white fluffy clusters of seed vessels, which appear in September and last until after frost, make it valuable for Autumn effects.

BERBERIS

B. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Japan Berberis. Very hardy, habit compact and bushy; branches stiff, thorny and densely covered with small bright green leaves, which change to a brilliant red in the Autumn.

B. vulgaris. Common European Berberis. Yellow flowers, in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed in Fall with orange scarlet fruit. A handsome shrub.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. Purple Leaved Berberis. Violet colored foliage and fruit. Rich looking and effective.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Large Stock of Specimen Shrubs

For immediate effect, five to ten feet high, four to eight feet broad.



Type of *Deutzia gracilis*

CALYCANTHUS

C. floridus. Sweet Scented Shrub. Leaves soft, downy beneath, flowers fragrant, like strawberries, double and of a chocolate color.

CLETHRA

C. acuminata. Acuminate Leaved Clethra. Carolina. A larger type than *C. alnifolia*, both in leaves and flowers.

C. alnifolia. Alder Leaved Clethra. America. Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July. A valuable shrub.

CORNUS

C. alba sanguinea. White Fruited, Red Stemmed Dogwood. Strong growing bush, with large, fine, effective foliage; especially remarkable in Winter for the red color of its branches.

C. alba sanguinea elegantissima. Silvery variegated foliage, distinctly marked and very permanent; choice.

C. Kousa syn. Benthamia Japonica. Japan Dogwood. A beautiful dogwood, bearing in June superb white flowers, foliage fine. Valuable and little used.

C. mascula. Cornelian Cherry. A small tree producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early Spring before the leaves, followed in Fall with large oval scarlet berries; very acid and good for cooking.

C. paniculata. Paniced Dogwood. White flower and fruit.

CORYLUS

C. Americana. American Hazel. A large growing bush, excellent for borders.

C. avellana atropurpurea. Purple Hazel. Spreading, bushy habit, large showy deeply purple leaves. liable sometimes to be winter killed at the extremities of the branches.

DEUTZIA

D. candidissima flore pleno. White Double Flowering Deutzia. Abundant racemes of flowers in June; luxuriant foliage and fine habit.

D. candidissima flore pleno rubro. Flowers double white, tinged with pink, in racemes four or five inches long.

D. crenata Japan. Fine vigorous habit, white flowers tinged with pink. A valuable shrub.

D. Fortunei. More spreading than *crenata*; large single flowers.

D. gracilis. Graceful or Slender Deutzia. Japan. Dwarf, compact, pure white flowers in June. Excellent for forced culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in Winter. It is the first to flower among the Deutzias and also the most beautiful.

D. Lemoinei hybrida. A fine hybrid of *D. gracilis* and *D. parviflora*, obtained by M. Lemoine. Dwarf habit, upright growth. Branches covered with erect panicles of pure white flowers.

D. parviflora. Small flowering Deutzia. Upright growth, stems covered in early June with creamy white blossoms in large corymbs.

D. Pride of Rochester. The earliest and purest double white; flowers very large and in great profusion.

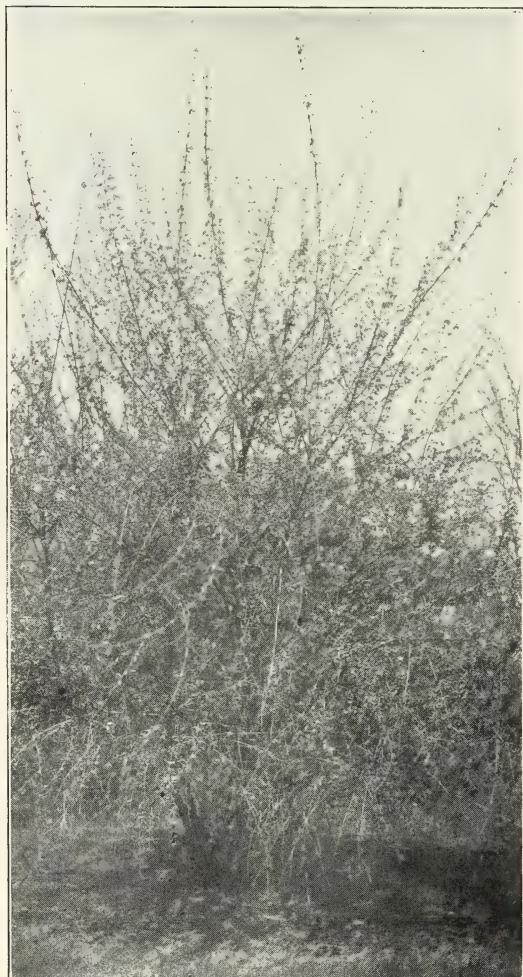
WRITE FOR PRICES

DESMODIUM

D. pendulifolium. Graceful, pendulous habit, growing from the ground every year; branches studded with reddish violet pea shaped flowers in late Summer and Autumn.

ENKIANTHUS

E. Japonica. A rare Japanese shrub belonging to the Heath family. Small white flowers. Autumn foliage unsurpassed for brilliancy of color.



Forsythia suspensa—Weeping Golden Bell

DAPHNE

D. Genkwa. Japan Daphne. A beautiful slender upright growing shrub with numerous long downy twigs, which in early Spring, before the leaves appear, bear violet colored, fragrant tubular flowers about an inch long. One of the rarest and most interesting of flowering shrubs.

ELÆAGNUS

E. longipes. Native of Japan. Vigorous growth, spreading branches and leaves bright green above and silvery white beneath, studded with brown scales. The small yellow flowers are produced in great profusion on long stalks in Summer, followed by orange colored berries.

EUONYMUS

E. alatus Winged Euonymus. A remarkable species having a curious wing extending down the stem between the leaves. The lower side of the stem is covered with clusters of pendulous scarlet berries. The perfect shape of this shrub and its exquisite rose color in October make it one of the best shrubs for Autumn effects.

EXOCHORDA

E. grandiflora. Vigorous growing, finely shaped shrub, with light colored foliage and wood, and a great profusion in May of the most lovely pure white flowers. A choice and always scarce plant.

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL

F. Fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia. Japan. Growth upright and spreading, vigorous bright green foliage; flowers bright yellow, and dropping before the leaves appear. The whole species very fine; the best early flowering shrub.

F. intermedia. A hybrid of *F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*, blooming between each of these.

F. Sieboldi. Siebold's Forsythia. An interesting variety slightly resembling *F. Fortunei*.

F. suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. More slender and delicate in growth than the other species, and particularly when in bloom; curves in the most graceful manner.

F. viridissima. Differs from *F. Fortunei* in a more straggling growth and deeper colored flowers and bark; it also blooms earlier.

HAMAMELIS

H. Virginica. Witch Hazel. Tall shrub, oval leaves like the Hazel, slightly downy, yellow flowers, remarkable for their appearance late in Autumn, just as the leaves are turning and about to fall.

WRITE FOR PRICES

HYDRANGEA

Vigorous spreading shrubs with large showy leaves and great panicled flowers.

H. Hortensia. Garden of Changeable Hydrangea. Japan. Large, heavy dark green leaves and massive globular heads of rose colored or sometimes blue flowers.

H. Otaksa. Foliage a deep green color, rose colored flowers in immense trusses in July; free bloomer. One of the semi-herbaceous kinds like Hortensia.

H. paniculata. Japan. A vigorous species with upright spikes of white flowers borne in July. Distinct from *H. paniculata grandiflora*, which blossoms later, and has larger and more drooping heads of changeable flowers.

H. paniculata tardiva. Similar to the preceding, but blooming in late Fall; flowers larger.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Vigorous spreading form, immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink and finally to purple. Blooms from early August to frost. One of the best ornamental shrubs.

H. paniculata quercifolia. American species. Vigorous shapely growth, large foliage like that of the Oak, downy beneath, and richly tinted in Autumn; white flowers in spikes, showing finely among the massive leaves. One of the most desirable and least appreciated shrubs.



Hibiscus Syriacus

HIBISCUS

H. Syriacus. Shrubby Althea or Rose of Sharon. Strong, erect growing; flowers red, white and purple, or striped in August or September; very showy. Used for hedges.

H. Duc de Brabant. Flowers large, very double, and of a reddish lilac color. A free bloomer and one of the best varieties.

H. foliis variegatis. Vigorous growing, leaves richly shaded with yellow; flowers of a pure pink color and single petaled. A choice variety.

H. f. v. flore pleno. Bust's Variegated. Dwarfer, more compact form, leaves curiously marked with white, flowers purple but insignificant. One of the most choice and interesting plants for the lawn.

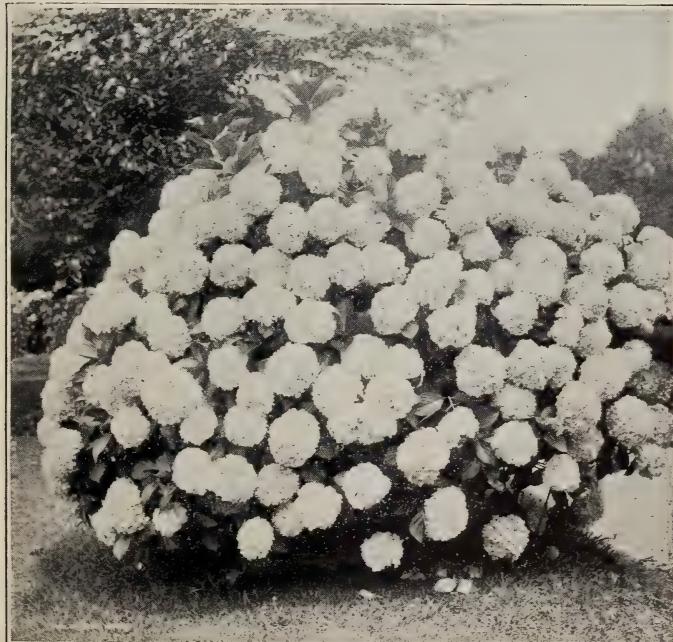
H. Jeanne d'Arc. Double flowers of purest white. Very choice.

H. Syriacus Leopoldii flore pleno. Large double rose and pink; one of the best of its color.

H. rubra plena. Flowers reddish striped.

H. "The Banner." New double Althea, bearing double rosy pink striped flowers.

H. totus albus. A variety with pure white single flowers.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

WRITE FOR PRICES



Ligustrum Regelianum

ITEA

I. Virginica. Virginian Itea. Small bush, white, flowers in June. An interesting, somewhat neglected plant; very beautiful in Autumn tint.

KERRIA OR CORCHORUS JAPONICA

Globe Flower. Leaves small and pointed, with abundant yellow flowers in June.

K. flore pleno. Double Flowering Corchorus.

K. foliis variegatis. Variegated Leaved Corchorus. Very attractive.

LIGUSTRUM

L. amurense. Amoor Privet. Upright form; distinct.

L. Ibota. June and July. Arching habit, narrow leaves and fragrant white flower clusters. This is believed to be the most hardy variety, and can be grown throughout New York State. Valuable for shrubberies and for hedges.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. California Privet. Japan. Nearly evergreen, strong growing pyramidal shrub, bright green medium sized leaves, light green stems; white flowers in June. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning. Ornamental and one of the best hedge plants.

L. Regelianum. A beautiful dense growing shrub with white flowers in June and covered with black berries all Winter; extra fine for specimen planting or massing.

L. vulgare. Common European Privet. The form common in Europe. The leaves are dark green and smaller than those of L. ovalifolium; spikes of white flowers in June. If systematically pruned, it makes a hardy and valuable shrub either in groups or hedges.

WRITE FOR PRICES

LONICERA

L. tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers in May.
L. alba. Variety with white flowers.
L. grandiflora. Larger and darker pink flowers.
L. tatarica rubra. Flowers of a deeper red than the preceding.

MYRICA

M. cerifera. Bayberry or Wax Myrtle. Leaves almost evergreen, and fragrant; small bluish berries.

PHILADELPHUS

P. coronarius. Mock orange, or Syringa. Strong growing rounded habit, hardy foliage, fine, rich and green; pure white very fragrant flowers in June, slightly resembling those of the apple tree. One of the best.
P. foliis aureis. Golden leaves; holds its color well in Summer.
P. grandiflorus. Large Flowering Mock Orange. Strong growing branches, somewhat straggling; showy, large, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

PRINOS

P. verticillata. Black Alder. Vigorous upright bush; fine ornamental red berries in Autumn. A valuable and neglected shrub.

PRUNUS

P. Pissardi. Purple Leaved Plum. Vigorous, upright growth. Foliage reddish purple, very marked and continuing up to hard frost.

RHODOTYPOS

R. kerrioides. Japan. A very attractive shrub. The branches in the Spring are clustered with small white pendulous flowers, succeeded by dark berries. Choice.

SAMBUCUS

S. nigra. European Elder. Large growing, spreading, irregular, picturesque and attractive; bears purplish black berries in September.
S. aurea. Golden Leaved Elder. Solid, golden yellow leaves. One of the very best golden leaved shrubs. Picturesque and effective among other plants.

SPIRÆA

S. Anthony Waterer. A very dwarf variety, blossoms similar to **S. Bumalda**, making the plant almost a mass of crimson. Excellent for edging.
S. arguta. A new variety, slender branches, the plant covered in early Summer with a profusion of small single white flowers.
S. Bumalda. Very small habit; an abundance of charming rosy flowers in Summer and Fall. After the first flowers have passed away remove the faded tops to induce continuous bloom.
S. opulifolia. Guelder Rose Leaved Spiræa. Strong growing upright form, foliage large and light green; large white flowers studded along the stem in June.
S. opulifolia aurea. Golden Spiræa. A golden form of **S. opulifolia**, distinctly yellow, rich and massive looking. One of the most effective large shrubs on the lawn.
S. prunifolia flore pleno. Double Flowering Plum Leaved Spiræa. Strong growing irregular form, small roundish shining leaves of beautiful Autumn color, flowers double white and abundant in May. One of the best and earliest blooming kinds.

S. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spiræa. Japan. Low growing rounded form, delicate, drooping light yellow or yellowish green lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the finest tints in Autumn. Small, abundant white flowers in May. One of the most charming of all low growing shrubs. The earliest of Spiræas.

S. Van Houttei. May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit, with handsome foliage. The profusion of bloom weighs the slender branches and covers the bush with a beautiful canopy of white. Desirable from any standpoint.



Spiraea Van Houttei

WRITE FOR PRICES

STEPHANANDRA

S. flexuosa. Said to be allied to the *Spiraea*. Fairly rapid growth, slender, graceful branches, finely cut foliage; small white flowers in loose panicles. New and choice.

SYMPLOCOS

S. cratægooides. An interesting shrub, covered with small white flowers in May; foliage thick, somewhat hiding the handsome blue berries which appear in the Autumn. A very rare shrub.

SYRINGA. LILAC

Large growing shrubs, large green attractive foliage; clusters of flowers in Spring and early Summer.

S. Persica. Persian Lilac. Medium size, small leaves, and small elegant form; purple flowers.

S. Persica alba. White Persian Lilac.

S. Sinensis. Chinese Lilac, a lower-growing, more elegant and delicate looking purple flowering species.

S. Sinensis alba. Chinese White Lilac. A white flowering form of *S. Sinensis*.

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. The commonest purple species and one of the best. A good grower. Flowers and young leaves fragrant.

S. vulgaris alba. White flowering form of *S. vulgaris*. One of the best.

S. vulgaris alba major. White flowers, larger than the preceding.

S. vulgaris Marie le Graye. One of the newest kinds; trusses of large white flowers.

S. President Grey. New sort with very large blue flowers; one of the choicest.

S. President Massart. Dark purple flowers in large trusses. One of the finest.

TAMARIX. TAMARISK

Strong, slender growing, irregular shrubs, delicate, feathery foliage; small, fringing, delicate flowers. Should be planted within the mass of other shrubs on account of a tendency to grow naked at the base. When pruned to a single straight stem it makes a small tree of great beauty.

T. Africana. African Tamarisk. Pink flowers in June; should be cut back and formed immediately after it blooms to obtain flowers another year.

T. Indica. Indian Tamarisk. Blooms in August. Very strong growing, feathery and waving in aspect.

VIBURNUM

V. cassinoides. Yellowish white flowers in June; handsome pink berries in Fall; glossy foliage. One of the best native shrubs.

V. dentatum. Arrow Wood. A medium sized native species with curiously cut leaves; white flowers in June; beautiful berries in Autumn.

V. opulus, syn. V. oxyccoccus. High Bush Cranberry. Tree like form; cymes of white flowers in June; bright red fruit not unlike small cranberries.

V. opulus sterilis. Common Snowball or Guelder Rose. Balls of pure white flowers in May; one of the most useful of shrubs.



Viburnum plicatum

V. plicatum. Japan Snowball. Upright growth; foliage dark green; balls of handsome white flowers in late May growing in regular order on the branch; a valuable shrub.

V. tomentosum. Single Japan Snowball. May. An elegant shrub, with beautiful dark green leaves. The white flowers borne in flat clusters, are followed by decorative red berries, that later change to black. Valuable in shrubberies.

WEIGELA, OR DIERVILLA

W. candida. The best white Weigela.

W. Eva Rathke. Medium size, covered with blooms of dark carmine flowers; a new introduction. We consider it the best Weigela.

W. Lavallee. Flowers dark reddish purple in June, and less abundant throughout the Summer. Interesting and choice.

W. rosea. Rose colored Weigela. Erect compact growth; fine rose colored flowers in June. One of the best and most popular of Weigelas.

ZANTHORRHIZA

Z. apifolia. Shrub Yellow Root. United States. Low shrub with compound cut leaves and slender racemes of curious brown-purple flowers.



Clematis paniculata

VINES AND CREEPERS

Actinidia polygama. Japan. Flowers white with a purple center. A vigorous and elegant climber.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Common Virginia Creeper. Beautiful digitate leaves growing in dense masses; splendid crimson color in Autumn. Throws out tendrils and rootlets like the Ivy, which cling to almost anything they touch—old stumps and even walls. Excellent for covering.

A. Veitchii, or tricuspidata. Japan. Boston Ivy. Leaves smaller than the common Virginia Creeper, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. When once established it grows rapidly and clings by its rootlets more perfectly than other Ampelopsis; foliage rich and glossy in Summer, crimson in Autumn.

Akebia quinata. Japan. Neat, shining, small sub-evergreen leaves; purple flowers in June.

Aristolochia siphon. Pipe Vine or Dutchman's Pipe. America. Strong growing; interesting roundish light green leaves, eight or ten inches in diameter, and curious pipe shaped yellowish brown flowers in July.

Celastrus scandens. Bitter Sweet. America. Fine leaves turning a bright yellow color in early Fall, clusters of orange capsule fruit. Very strong grower, well suited to cover rocks and trunks.

Clematis Henryi. Lanuginosa. Large, pure white flowers in Summer. One of the best.

Clematis Jackmanni. Good sized purple flowers in June, borne in great masses; vigorous grower. A great favorite and one of the most valuable.

C. paniculata. Japan species. Rapid in growth, covering an immense space in one season; white fragrant star shaped flowers in great masses during August and September; clusters of seed unusually attractive. A valuable climber.

C. Star of India. Jackmanni. Violet purple flowers in June, much like Jackmanni.

C. Virginiana. Common Wild Clematis. A rapid climbing plant with a profusion of white flowers in July and August.

Lonicera Belgica. Monthly fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle. Flowers all Summer; red and yellow, very fragrant.

L. Halleana. Japan. Abundant vigorous foliage, retained until late Fall and early Winter; white and yellow flowers. One of the best Honeysuckles.

L. reticulata aurea. Golden Leaved Japan Honeysuckle. One of the best.

L. sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Strong, rapid growers, scarlet, inodorous flowers all Summer. This and its varieties have the handsomest flowers in cultivation.

L. Siensis. Chinese Honeysuckle. A well known vine holding its dark green foliage very late. Blooms in July and September; very fragrant.



Wistaria Sinensis

EVERGREENS. CONIFERAE

Trees or shrubs, with wood of homogeneous fibre, resinous juice, commonly needle shaped or awl shaped leaves.

ABIES. FIR

A. concolor. White Silver Fir. Slow growth, eventually large, long foliage, more uniform in color than usual with Silver Firs; branchlets not so thickly covered with leaves as in some species having but a single row strongly curled up on either side. A noble tree, rare and very choice.

A. brachyphylla. A Silver Fir of recent introduction. Foliage a lighter green than *A. pectinata*, but the tree has the same somewhat open aspect.

A. Cilicica. Cilician Silver Fir. Compact branches, thickly set on the stems, foliage dark green, most soft, delicate, and lovely in the coloring of the young growth. Hardy.

A. Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Silver Fir. Slow growth, hardy, eventually large, horizontal branches, dark green massive foliage, silvery underneath, broad and compact. The contrast of its old and new growth is most charming. One of the most symmetrical as well as effective of evergreens. Valuable for landscape effects or for planting as a specimen tree.

BIOTA. ARBORVITÆ

B. orientalis. Oriental Arborvitæ. Pyramidal bush densely clothed with fresh green foliage.

B. aurea. Golden Arborvitæ. Conical or rounded in form, medium size, bright golden green foliage.

B. aurea nana. A dwarf form of the preceding, perfect in shape, the yellow tinge changing to bronze in Winter. One of the prettiest of the dwarf evergreens.

B. aurea nana elegantissima. Medium size, upright pyramidal torchlike form; foliage, flaky, tipped with yellow, giving it a bright golden color all Summer and Autumn, and turning bronze brown in Winter. One of the most elegant of evergreens.

B. orientalis pyramidalis aurea. Medium size, perfect shape, a tall pyramidal Arborvitæ, foliage tinged with a bronze yellow.

B. semper aurescens. Ever Golden Arborvitæ. Dwarf, dense, conical habit, very similar to that of *Biota orientalis aurea*, but retains its golden color throughout the year.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Tecoma or Bignonia.

Trumpet Flower. Strong growing, showy flowers, scarlet, crimson and orange. Excellent to cover stumps and stones or to train as a standard.

T. grandiflora. Very large flowers of a splendid orange color; earlier blooming than *T. radicans*.

T. radicans præcox. An early blooming form of *T. radicans*.

Wistaria Sinensis. Chinese Blue Wistaria. Strong growing when once established; flowers in pale blue pendulous clusters in May and June. Very choice.

W. alba. Chinese White Wistaria. The best white form. Hardy.

CEDRUS. CEDAR

C. Atlantica. Mt. Atlas Cedar. Vigorous, pyramidal, open and airy; foliage denser than that of the Cedar of Lebanon and, like it, very thick on the upper side of the branches. Hardy and a very noble tree.

C. glauca. Glauous Mt. Atlas Cedar. One of the rarest evergreens of recent introduction; as yet very scarce. Symmetrical form, charming light blue foliage.

JUNIPERUS. JUNIPER

J. Canadensis. Canadian Juniper. Low growth, with spreading open head and pale green foliage.

J. Canadensis aurea. Golden Juniper. Low form; foliage solid golden yellow, very permanent and distinct. The choicest golden conifer. Very effective planted in masses.

J. Hibernica. Irish Juniper. Very close and upright in its growth, with a silvery glauous appearance. A charming plant for rockwork and for columnar effects in landscape gardening.

S. Japonica. Japan Juniper. Small compact bush not unlike a *Retinispora*; very desirable for rockwork and miniature plantations. Rare and choice.

S. Japonica aurea. Golden Japan Juniper. Distinct and attractive. Rare and very choice.

S. prostrata syn. procumbens. Prostrate Juniper. A prostrate shrub trailing along the ground and not rising more than six or eight inches high, but spreading over a large space; leaves dull shining green. Very choice for rockwork and side hills.

S. Virginiana. Red Cedar. Medium growth, tapering symmetrical form; bright rich green compact foliage. A valuable ornamental tree.

PICEA. SPRUCE

P. alba. White Spruce. Fine compact, pyramidal form, moderate growth, foliage silvery gray and light colored. Suited to the seashore. A valuable evergreen, more compact and symmetrical than the Norway Spruce.

P. Alcockiana. Alcock's Spruce. Moderate pyramidal growth, leaves deep green above, somewhat concave, streaked with glauous and yellow bands below. A choice and curious evergreen.

P. Ajanensis. Very perfect broad pyramidal form, silvery underneath, light golden tint in Autumn on the upper surface.

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. Rapid growth, pyramidal form, often graceful and drooping in habit. One of the most popular trees for single specimens, and especially for large masses and effect.

P. excelsa conica. Conical Spruce. Dwarf pyramidal or conical form, compact, dense, and perfectly symmetrical without pruning; dark green foliage. Suited to small places. One of the very best of dwarf evergreens.

P. excelsa Gregoriana. Gregory's Spruce. Dwarf hemispherical form, very dense growth. One of the best of dwarf evergreens.

P. inverta. Inverted Spruce. Moderate growth, erect habit, branches drooping and hugging the stem and occasionally throwing out eccentric growths; dark green foliage. Excellent for cemeteries and small places.

P. nigra pumila. Dwarf Black Spruce. Very dwarf, a cushion or ball of compact, small dark green foliage. The most interesting of all dwarf spruces. Hardy.

P. orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Slow growth but tall, compact, straight and spiral, with deep shadows; dark small shining green foliage. Very hardy. One of the finest of all evergreens.

P. Quentalis aurea. Medium growth, a charming golden form of the preceding.

P. pungens. Moderate dense growth and pyramidal form like the White Spruce, foliage of a rich blue or sage color; hardy. A most charming and valuable evergreen.

P. pungens glauca. Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce. M. Compact and pyramidal; foliage sage at first, assuming a charming glauous color upon maturity. One of the hardiest conifers. Our stock is propagated from true blue specimens. See illustration of this tree on front cover.

P. pungens glauca Kosteriana. A variety of the preceding obtained in Holland. The best of the blue Spruces. Foliage of an exquisite sage blue. Rare.

PINUS. PINE

P. Austriaca. Austrian Pine. Large rounded form vigorous dark glossy leaves. One of the most important evergreens for mass planting on the lawn.

P. Cembra. Stone Pine. Perfectly erect and regularly branched from the ground to the top. Thick dark green foliage.

P. excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine. A noble rapid growing tree of the largest size. It has a general resemblance to the White Pine, but with much longer and more silvery leaves, which are pendulous and graceful.

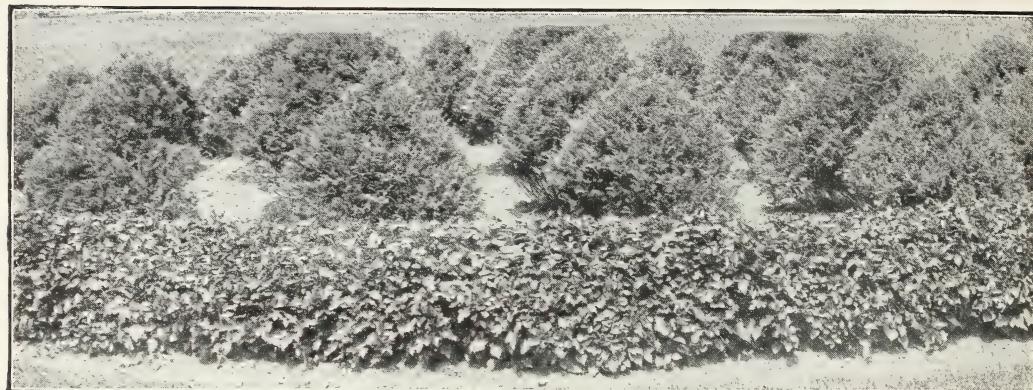
P. Mughus. Mugho Pine. Low growing, broad spreading tree. It is more of a large Pine bush than a tree, and is very ornamental.

P. Strobos. White Pine. One of the most stately and valuable evergreens, tall, straight and handsome, with slender glauous green leaves, which in the wind make a music like the moaning of the sea.

P. sylvestris. Scotch Fir. A well-known Fir with short leaves of bluish green. Luxuriant grower in every soil and situation.

PSEUDO-TSUGA

P. Douglasii. Douglas' Spruce. Large, conical form, smooth bark, branches numerous, irregularly placed along the stem, spreading horizontal, sometimes a little ascending. Leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Bed of Evergreens—*Retinispora plumosa aurea*

RETINISPORA

Japan Cypress. This is a most interesting class of evergreens, many of them being of dwarf habit and particularly adapted to small places. There are great varieties of tints and variegation among them, and the roots are well fitted for transplanting.

R. argentea variegata. Silver Variegated Cypress. Distinct and beautiful variety.

R. decussata syn. juniperoides. A small, dense and very compact pyramidal bush, remarkable for the color of its foliage, which is bluish green in Summer, changing in Autumn to a violet purple, which it keeps all Winter. A very unique and beautiful evergreen.

R. filifera. Thread-Branched Cypress. A beautiful tree of very elegant appearance with bright green foliage. It is pyramidal in outline and particularly graceful on account of the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments, some of which are tesselated.

R. filifera aurea. Golden Thread-Branched Cypress. This promises to be one of the handsomest of the family, with all the gracefulness of the last, and branches of a beautiful golden color. A great acquisition.

R. obtusa. Obtuse Leaved Cypress. A most beautiful evergreen tree with graceful fern-like foliage.

R. gracilis aurea. A slightly drooping graceful Retinispora, branchlets slightly tinged with yellow.

R. obtusa nana. Dwarf Obtuse Cypress. A very attractive and singular variety forming a dwarf cushion shaped little bush seldom more than one or two feet high, but spreading out in a horizontal direction and becoming a large dense flat tuft of glossy deep green spray when old.

R. obtusa aurea. Golden Dwarf Obtuse Cypress. Similar to the last in form, of slower growth, with foliage of a rich bronze yellow. One of the finest and most constant of variegated evergreens.

R. pisifera. Pea-Fruited Cypress. Smaller than *R. obtusa*, with fine feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A distinct and beautiful variety.

R. pisifera aurea. M. A variety of the preceding. Growth tesselated and very wavy; vigorous habit; foliage rich golden and permanent.

R. pisifera aurea variegata. Of a gray aspect, and a portion of the lesser branches of a pale yellow color.

R. plumosa. Plume-like Cypress. One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate glaucous foliage.

R. plumosa aurea. Golden Plume-like Cypress. This is a most beautiful and valuable variety; its shoots are golden tinted through the year, and brighter in the Winter. It is unsurpassed for massing or for hedges.

R. squarrosa. Squarrose Japan Cypress. Round headed, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a whitish green tint, densely branched, curved and gracefully spread. A waving, hardy evergreen of the greatest value both for contrast of color and form.

TAXUS. YEW

T. baccata. Common European Yew. Large bush or tree, slow growing with short stem and very bushy head, densely branched, thickly covered with drooping, sombre green leaves. Suitable for clipping into artificial forms.

T. baccata repandens. Spreading Yew. Low, spreading habit, very luxuriant, rarely growing over three or four feet high; long foliage, very dark; extremely hardy and desirable.

T. cuspidata. Abrupt Pointed Yew. Japan. Dense, bushy, with somewhat ascending branches and dark green foliage; moderate growth. Most hardy of the Yews. Choice and rare.

T. c. nana. A very dwarf form of the Japanese Yew, "cuspidata." Rare and choice. Perfectly hardy.

SCIADOPITYS

S. verticillata. Umbrella Pine. Japan. Very slow growth while young, eventually large size; dark green shining foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts on horizontal branches. Perhaps the most remarkable and beautiful conifer brought from Japan.

THUYA

T. occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. A well-known shrub or tree popular for ornamental hedges, rapid growth, conical form, liable to grow bare at the base, and sometimes is winter killed.

T. aurea. Peabody's Arborvitæ. Dwarf compact growth and bright golden foliage, retained throughout the year. The best golden variety.

T. compacta. Parsons' Compact Arborvitæ. A globe or hemisphere of light green foliage, somewhat open in growth.

T. conica densa. Dense Arborvitæ. Conical branches, slender, with bright colored leaves.

T. globosa. Globose Arborvitæ. Dense, rounded and compact form.

T. Hoveyi. Hovey's Arborvitæ. Slow growth, pyramidal form, golden green tinge. Most ornamental of American Arborvitæs.

T. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. The most narrow, columnar-like of evergreens, medium growth very distinct light green compact foliage. Very effective in landscape; takes the place of the Irish Juniper, which is not always hardy. Choice.

T. occidentalis Douglasii. A variety of the preceding, leaves somewhat resembling a Thujaopsis. Distinct.

T. Warreana. Otherwise improperly known as Siberian Arborvitæ. The hardiest of American Arborvitæs. Slower growth and more dense and symmetrical in form; foliage darker green.

T. Standishii. Standish's Thuya. Resembles the last but its branches are lighter and more pendulous, leaves smaller and spray much less silvery beneath.

TSUGA. HEMLOCK

T. Canadensis. Pyramidal form, moderate growth, drooping branches, and delicate spray-like foliage distinct from all other trees. A beautiful lawn tree and hedge plant.

T. Sargentii pendula. Sargent's Weeping Hemlock. Compact, moderate growth and graceful spray-like branches. Permanent weeping habit, like an evergreen fountain. One of the choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Introduced by H. W. Sargent, and first sent out from Flushing. See back cover.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Andromeda floribunda. Free blooming Andromeda. Low-rounded bush, abundant white clustered spikes, or one sided racemes of flowers in Spring. Choice and very beautiful.

Azalea amoena. A hardy Chinese Azalea. Dwarf, bushy habit; small abundant glossy dark green foliage turning to a bronze in Fall; bush completely enveloped in May with light crimson flowers. Valuable for massing or as border plants to larger groups.

Buxus Japonica aurea variegata. Golden Leaved Japan Box. Very good yellow variegation.

Ilex crenata. Japanese Holly. One of the best of the newer evergreens; compact, bushy and very hardy.

I. opaca. American Holly. This is too well known to require description. Our plants have been transplanted, which lessens the risk of loss.

Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel. The Laurel is well known; its long glossy foliage and masses of small charming cup shaped white and pink flowers in early June make it indispensable, either in single planting or grouped with Rhododendrons.



Azalea amoena

WRITE FOR PRICES

GHENT AZALEAS

The Azaleas are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any good garden soil. In richness and brilliancy of color they are unsurpassed by any other hardy shrub. The best effect is obtained by planting in groups.

Admiral de Ruyten. Blood red with orange spots.

Alba lutea grandiflora. Large white and yellow.

Augustina. Dark rose, very distinct.

Aurantiaca. Orange scarlet.

Bijou des Gendbrugge. Brilliant rose, extra double.

Bouquet de flore. Pink and white.

Count D'Egmont. Fine, soft yellow.

Coccinea speciosa. Dark orange.

Cordon. Light orange.

Cruenta. Fine scarlet, one of the best.

Daviesii. Fine white, very large.

Dr. Asa Gray. Large scarlet orange.

Gloria Mundi. Vermilion shaded yellow.

Grandeur Triomphante. Dark rose, extra fine.

Graf von Meran. White shaded with rose.

Heroine flore plena. Resembling G. von Meran, but later.

Ignea Nova. Bright red.

L'Interessant. Rose orange, very pretty.

Louis Van Houtte. Vermilion.

Mme Jos. Baumann. Scarlet.

Nancy Waterer. Pure yellow.

Narcissiflora. Double yellow.

Pallas Bright rose tinged with yellow.

Prince Henri des Pays-Bas Large rose.

Prince of Orange. Salmon and rose.

Punicea. Crimson shaded scarlet.

Raphael de Smet. Extra double.

Roi des Belges. Orange rose, good.

Rosa lineata. Rose.

Triomphante. Rose yellow, very fine.

Venusta. Large rose.

W. C. Bryant. Flushing. Fine rose, dark red buds.

large flower.

AZALEA MOLLIS

A Japanese species, dwarf habit, blossoming earlier than the Ghent Azaleas. Seedling plants.

AZALEA MOLLIS CHINENSIS

This plant is a novelty of late years, and the result of a cross between *A. mollis* and *A. Chinensis*. It produces flowers of immense size; color orange red.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

One of the most valuable, popular and widely known of any of the numerous families of hardy perennials. The season of blooming commences in early Summer, and from then till frost the plants are covered with great cone shaped masses of an endless number of color tints.

Phloxes are of bold, strong, hardy growth and succeed under almost all conditions.

Brilliant. Dwarf habit; deep salmon red with darker eye.

Esperance. Immense, perfectly round bloom of great substance; color clear rose pink with large white eye; one of the best pink sorts.

Montagnard Large flowers in heavy panicles, deep purplish with dark purple eye; very brilliant and striking.

Princess Louise. Semi-dwarf, round compact panicles of well shaped blooms; color snow white with rose pink eye.

Marie Stuart. Large, long pyramidal panicles; bloom large and well formed; color snow white shading to a delicate flesh at center. Habit strong, vigorous and healthy. The earliest bloomer of all.

Phlox subulata—Moss Pink. Used as a cover plant for rockeries. The foliage is fine and mosslike, and forms a dense, close, mossy carpet of green; the entire plant is covered in May with an unbroken sheet of pretty rose pink.

Phlox subulata Nelsoni. Same as above, with pure white flowers.



Phlox

WRITE FOR PRICES

HARDY ROSES

Frau Karl Druschki. The finest hardy white rose ever introduced. New and rare.

Madame Plantier. Pure white. Produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best white roses for hedges and massing.

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine. A fragrant, excellent rose.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine crimson; extremely fragrant. One of the most useful for general cultivation.

Anne de Diesbach. Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit.

Margaret Dickson. Of magnificent form; white, pale flesh center.

Marshall P Wilder. It is of vigorous growth: color cherry carmine.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; very desirable as a garden rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson. A splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color. One of the best varieties for open air culture

Mabel Morrison.

Baby Rambler. New. This is the best everblooming rose on the market; color rich crimson; large clusters; it is a bush rose, showing a brilliant crown of crimson from June until frost; perfectly hardy.



Rosa Rugosa

ROSA RUGOSA

Rugosa rubra. Japanese rose; flowers of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color; beautiful Winter effect.

Rugosa alba. Japan. Single pure white flowers; highly scented; a splendid shrub.

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. The wonderful Japanese rose, the most important and valuable introduction of recent years. It is a climbing rose of vigorous habit, rapid growth, shining foliage, and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double roses.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, becoming nearly white.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rose red, frequently with white stripe.

Wichuraiana—Memorial Rose. A valuable variety from Japan. The flowers are produced in great profusion in July. They are pure white, with yellow stamens. Valuable for covering banks, rockeries, etc.

Pink Rambler. Flowers pink, turning to white.

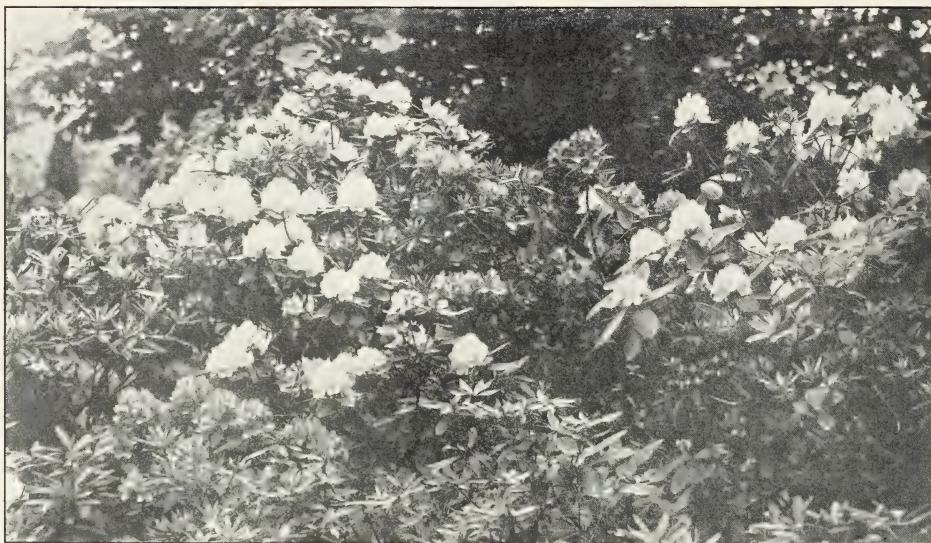
Yellow Rambler. Flowers yellow, not as strong a grower as the crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. A handsome new climbing rose; color shell pink, with full and double clusters of extra large size; foliage almost evergreen.



Frau Karl Druschki

WRITE FOR PRICES



Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons

RHODODENDRONS

We have listed only the varieties that are perfectly hardy in this locality; most of them American seedlings. There is no plant grown that has more good qualities for individual planting or massing. Covered in June with large trusses of brilliant flowers, a mass of them will not soon be forgotten.

Abraham Lincoln. Fine rosy crimson.

Album elegans. Very large, white.

Atrosanguineum. Crimson scarlet.

Brayanum. Vivid crimson, very showy.

Candidissimum. Pure white.

Chas. Bagley. Cherry red, fine truss and habit.

Chas. Dickens. Dark scarlet.

Chas. Sumner. Rose and light purple.

Daisy Rand. Deep crimson.

Delicatissimum. White and blush.

Flushing. Rosy scarlet.

General Grant. Rosy scarlet.

Gloriosum (Parsons'). Large blush.

Grandiflorum. Dark red, fine grower, one of the best.

Henry Probasco. Deep carmine, crimped.

Herbert Parsons. Lilac blush, strong grower.

H. H. Hunnewell. Very dark rich crimson.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson, enormous truss.

Jas. Bateman. Fine scarlet, splendid habit.

Kettledrum. Deep red, very late.

Kissena. Lavender, crimped petals, early.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, very spotted.

Lady Clermont. Rosy scarlet, blotched with black.

Maximum album. Large white.

M. superbum. Large rose, best of the Maximums.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson, very fine.

Purpureum crispum. Purple, crimped.

Roseum elegans. Fine rose.

GERMAN IRIS

Blue Bird. Dark blue.

Canary. Bright yellow.

Atropurpurea. Purple; one of the best.

Silver King. Flowers silvery white; distinct and fine.

Sappho. Clear blue and indigo, beautifully blended.

PAEONIES

Aborea (Tree Paeonies). Assorted.

Herbaceous. Assorted.

FRUITS

We carry a full line of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Raspberries and Grape Vines

WRITE FOR PRICES



A CORNER IN PAEONIES

Flushing Nurseries, Inc.

North Hempstead Turnpike Flushing, L. I. Telephone 371-W Flushing

New and rare varieties of PAEONIA CHINENSIS.

Fifty Cents Each Except where marked.

Duchess d'Orleans, dark red center, yellow mixed.	Magnifica, rose center, creamy white.
Fragrancs, light purple center, scented.	Mons Bellart, bright red.
Lamartine, beautiful light rose.	Nivea Plenissima, yellowish white.
L'Eclatante, blood red.	Noblissima, dark rose.
Louis van Houtte, cherry red.	Rubra Triumphant, carmine red.
Lutescens, white center, yellowish white.	Festiva Maxima, pure white, 75 cents each.

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE			
Abies. Fir	18	Elæagnus	12	Populus. Poplar	8
Acer. Maple	4	Enkianthus	12	Prinos	15
Actinidia	17	Euonymus	12	Privet, California	7
Æsculus. Horse Chestnut..	4	Evergreens. Coniferæ	18-21	Prunus	15
Ailanthus	4	Evergreen Shrubs	21	Pseudo-Tsuga	19
Akebia	17	Exochorda	12	Pyrus	8
Ampelopsis	17	Fagus. Beech	6	Quercus. Oak	9
Amygdalus	10	Forsythia. Golden Bell....	12	Retinispora	20
Andromeda	5, 21	Fraxinus. Ash	6	Rhododendrons	24
Aralia	5	Fruits	24	Rhodotypos	15
Aristolochia	17	Ghent Azaleas	22	Rhus	9
Azalea	10, 21, 22	Halesia. Snowdrop	6	Rosa Rugosa	23
Baccharis	10	Hamamelis	12	Roses, Climbing	23
Benthamia Japonica	10	Hibiscus	13	Roses, Hardy	23
Berberis	10	Hydrangea	13	Salisburia	9
Betula. Birch	5	Ilex	21	Salix. Willow	9
Bignonia. Tecoma	18	Iris, German	24	Sambucus	15
Biota. Arborvitæ	18	Itea	14	Sciadopitys	21
Buxus	21	Japanese Maples	3	Shrubs, Deciduous	10-16
Calycanthus	11	Juniperus. Juniper	19	Shrubs, Evergreen	21
Castanea. Chestnut	5	Kalmia	21	Sophora	9
Catalpa	5	Kerria. Corchorus Japonica	14	Spiræa	15
Cedrus. Cedar	19	Koelreuteria	6	Stephanandra	16
Celastrus	17	Larix. Larch	6	Symplocos	16
Cerasus	5	Ligustrum	14	Syringa. Lilac	16
Cercis	5	Liquidambar. Sweet Gum..	6	Tamarix. Tamarisk	16
Chionanthus. White Fringe.	5	Liriodendron. Tulip	6	Taxodium	9
Clematis	17	Lonicera	15, 17	Taxus. Yew	20
Clethra	11	Magnolia	7, 8	Tecoma. Bignonia	18
Corchorus Japonica. Kerria	14	Maple. Acer	4	Thuya	21
Cornus	11	Maples, Japanese	3	Tilia. Linden	9
Cornus. Dogwood	5	Morus. Mulberry	8	Trees, Deciduous	4-9
Corylus	11	Myrica	15	Tsuga. Hemlock	21
Crataegus. Hawthorn	6	Nyssa. Sour Gum.....	8	Ulmus. Elm	9
Cytisus	6	Pæonies	24	Viburnum	11
Daphne	12	Paulownia	8	Vines and Creepers	17, 18
Deciduous Shrubs	10-16	Persica	8	Virgilia. Yellow Wood....	9
Deciduous Trees	4-9	Phlox	22	Weigela. Diervilla	16
Desmodium	12	Picea. Spruce	19	Wistaria	18
Deutzia	11	Pinus. Pine	19	Zanthorrhiza	16
Diervilla. Weigela	16	Platanus. Plane	8		

Tsuga Canadensis var. *Sargentii pendula*. For description see page 21

